The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,567.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 30. 1789.

Early next Month will be Published,
Printed for T. PAYNE and G. ROBINSON AND Co. London,
AND
Sold by WILLIAM CREECH, Edinburgh,
In three volumes folio—Dedicated (by permiſſion) to
HIS MAJESTY,
BRITANNIA,
Or a Chorographical Deſcription of the flouriſhing Kingdoms of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, and the Iſlands adjacent, from the earlieſt Antiquity.
BY WILLIAM CAMDEN.
Tranſlated from the edition publiſhed by the author in 1607—enlarged by the lateſt diſcoveries—and illuſtrated with a new ſet of maps and other copperplates.
BY RICHARD GOUGH, F.A. AND R.S.S.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
BY WILLIAM CREECH,
In one volume duodecimo, price two ſhillings bound,
ADVICES
From FARMER TRUEMAN to his DAUGHTER,
UPON HER GOING TO SERVICE;
Deſigned to promote the Welfare and true Intereſt of SERVANTS;
With Reflections of no leſs Importance to MASTERS AND MISTRESSES.
By the late Jonas Hanway, Eſq.

☞ It has been much regretted, that, among the variety of new books which daily appear, few are calculated for the uſe and improvement of Youth in the lower claſſes of life.

No writer has diſtinguiſhed himſelf more in this line, as a friend of mankind, than the worthy author of the above book; and his memory will be long revered by every friend of virtue.

ALSO,
This Day is publiſhed, price 1s. ſewed in blue paper, or 1s. 6d. bound,
THE SUNDAY SCHOLAR's MANUAL.
N.B.—Thoſe who purchaſe either of the above books for public ſchools or charitable inſtitutions will be allowed a conſiderable diſcount.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.
Edinburgh, May 30. 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Mail for DUMFRIES and CARLISLE, &c. which is at preſent diſpatched from this Office at *Eleven* o'clock in the forenoon, will, from and after Wedneſday next the 3d of June, be made up and diſpatched at *Twelve* noon, when the following alterations will take place.

The Bag for LANARK will be diſpatched by this conveyance every day in the week (Sundays excepted) as will alſo the Bag for CARNWATH, on *Mondays, Thurſdays,* & *Saturdays* The Bags for MUIR CALDER, WHITBURN, and CUMNOCK will then be diſpatched on Mondays, *Thurſdays*, and Saturdays, in place of Mondays, *Wedneſdays*, and Saturdays, as at preſent.

By Order of the Poſtmaſter General,
DAVID ROSS, Sec.

MR RAE, SURGEON,
AND DENTIST,
Begs leave to inform his Employers and the Public,
THAT he has juſt got home a large and valuable Aſſortment of the beſt Materials for making *Artificial Teeth*. Every operation relative to natural or artificial teeth performed, as uſual, at his houſe at the Croſs, or in the employers lodgings. His powder and tincture to be had at Raeburn's and Smith's perfumery ſhops, and at his own houſe, where advice and aſſiſtance are given gratis every morning to ſervants and poor people.

WRITING,
ACCOUNTS AND BOOK-KEEPING.
MR M'KEAN having diſſolved Partnerſhip with Mr BUTTERWORTH, gives notice to his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a CLASS for Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, Hamilton's Entry, Briſto Street, and intends in a ſhort time to open another in a different part of the Town, more convenient for all his employers.

N.B. Mr M'Kean will attend young Ladies and Gentlemen, as uſual, at their own lodgings.

THE ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS
MEET at Leith Wells about Monday the eight day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon for the purpoſe of electing the Council and other inferior Officers for the enſuing year.

The Silver Bowl will afterwards be ſhot for in Hope Park. Dinner at four o'clock.

TO BE SOLD,
A Genteel Landeaulet Chariot, the property of a Gentleman who has no farther uſe for it.

It is London made, of a modern ſhape, and in good condition. Meſſ. Horne, Cleghorn and Wilſon, Prince's Street, will inform as to particulars and ſhow the chariot.

Not to be repeated

ANGUS MACDONALD,
HABERDASHER AND LINEN DRAPER,
MOVED from the head of Carrubber's Cloſe to the 6th ſhop, weſt ſide, South Bridge Street. He is juſt returned from London and the different manufacturing towns in England, with a well-choſen aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Goods in the Linen Drapery and Haberdaſhery line, which he hopes will meet with the approbation of his Friends and the Public.

Wanted to be Employed on the Continent,
A PERSON properly qualified to lay out and make Roads through a hilly and rocky country; and to take out with him Six Labourers that are uſed to ſuch work. To be engaged for one year certain.

For particulars apply to Mr William Gibſon, Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

TO THE CUSTOMERS OF
THE EDINBURGH ROPERIE COMPANY.
MR ALEXANDER OGILVY, the Company's Manager, having died lately, they have appointed his nephew, DAVID OGILVY, his ſucceſſor—to whom letters or orders may be addreſſed in future, and who will continue to ſupply their former Friends and the Public with the various articles of their manufacture, of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

The company on the preſent occaſion find it neceſſary to ſettle ſuch of their accounts as are of a longer ſtanding than twelve months, their uſual time of credit—They therefore intreat, that thoſe of their cuſtomers who are indebted to them, prior to Whitſunday 1788, will make payment of the ſums due by them, to David Ogilvy, who is authoriſed to receive and grant proper diſcharges therefor.

And they are under the abſolute neceſſity of intimating to their cuſtomers, who have been long in their debt, that they cannot grant them any further indulgence; if therefore they do not on this notice immediately ſettle their accounts, they will only have themſelves to blame if proſecutions are ordered againſt them. LEITH, May 28.

ROYAL BANK.
EDINBURGH, April 29. 1789.
THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, That a General Court of Proprietors will be held at their Office in Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 2d day of June next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, purſuant to the charter.

ARCH. HOPE Secretary.

LINENS, SHEETINGS, TABLE NAPERY, &c.
GEORGE DEWAR moſt reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from the Lackenbooths, to South Bridge Street, No. 17. eaſt ſide, where he has juſt now on hand, a very large aſſortment of
Scots Hollands and Iriſh Linens.
Table Linen and Sheetings.
Diapers and Towellings.
Glaſs Cloths and Rubbers.
Long Lawns and Cambrics.
Muſlins and Demitties.
With every other article in the Linen way, on the loweſt terms.

NEW SHOP.
CHARLES PHIN,
Haberdaſher, Linen Draper, and Milliner,
(*Late in the Firm of* ROB. BOW AND Co.)
IS juſt returned from London, Manchester, &c. and has opened that Shop firſt door above the entry to the markets, North Bridge Street, with a complete choice of

PRINTED GOODS,	MODES,
MUSLINS,	BLACK LACES,
DEMITTIES,	AND
MUSLINETS,	THREAD EDGINGS, &c.

With all the variety of Faſhion the ſeaſon produces.

ARCHIBALD GILCHRIST & COMPANY,
HABERDASHERS AND LINEN-DRAPERS,
Moſt reſpectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public,
THAT they have REMOVED from South Bridge Street to their large and commodious
CORNER SHOP,
Firſt land above the Tron Church, High Street,
Edinburgh.

They have got to hand a complete aſſortment of every article in the above line, which will be ſold on the very loweſt terms.

☞ A. G. and CO. return their grateful thanks for paſt favours, and aſſure the Public, every attention ſhall be paid to merit a continuance. May 23. 1789.

NEW HABERDASHERY GOODS.
WILLIAM ALLAN,
No. 5. *South Bridge Street,*
Moſt reſpectfully begs leave to acquaint the LADIES,
THAT he has now returned from LONDON, and the other principal Manufacturing Towns in England, where he purchaſed a very large and complete aſſortment of HABERDASHERY GOODS, greateſt part of which are juſt come to hand; and he can recommend them as being not only elegant and faſhionable, but, on ſuch moderate terms, as he hopes will [illegible] particularly, as great bargains, plain, checked, ſtriped, and tambour Muſlins, Dimitties, and Muſlinets; alſo a few Humhum Muſlins for gowns.

Beſides theſe he has received variety of other articles, among which are the following:

Plain, checked, and ſtriped printed Muſlins.	Hollands, Long Lawns, and Cambrics.
Printed Cottons for Gowns and Furniture.	Spotted and plain French Lawns.
A few very fine Chintz.	French Lawn Handkerchiefs.
Painted and flowered Gauzes for dreſs.	Allamodes and Laces.
Painted & flowered Gauze Aprons, and Handkerchiefs.	Beaver Hats, different colours Shawls and Plaids.

WILLIAM ALLAN has on hand a parcel of Printed Cottons, Dimitties, &c. at very low prices, well worth the attention of country dealers, and which he recommends to his correſpondents.

Painted, Printed, and Stained,
PAPER HANGING MANUFACTORY.
ESPLIN and FORBES, at their Wareroom below the Exchange, north ſide of the High Street, have preſently for ſale, a complete aſſortment of faſhionable PAPER HANGINGS for rooms, &c. of all the neweſt patterns, among which are,
WOODMASON's faſhionable Stripes, with elegant bordering.

Proper experienced hands kept for hanging paper in town and country, on the loweſt terms.

N. B. Some Old Patterns to be ſold cheap.

Colours and Drawing Materials of all ſorts, and all the celebrated Patent Medicines, warranted genuine, to be had as above.

TIMBER YARD AND WOOD FOR SALE.
To be SOLD by public ſale, on Tueſday 2d June next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in the Timber Yard of YOUNG and CO. Leith,

A Conſiderable Quantity of well-ſeaſoned DEALS and BATTENS of various dimenſions, in ſmall lots, that may be worthy the attention of Builders.

Alſo, on Tueſday the 9th of June, in Blackhall's Coffeehouſe, at one o'clock afternoon, the Timber Yard, Sheds, and Dwelling-Houſe, in ſuch lots as purchaſers may incline.

A reaſonable credit will be given upon approved ſecurity. For particulars, apply to John Young at the Timber-yard.

HONEY,

TURKEY FIGS,	GORGONA ANCHOVIES,
PARMASAN CHEESE,	AND
MACCARONI,	ALMONDS,

TO be SOLD by auction, upon Monday next the 1ſt June, in the Weigh-houſe of Leith, at twelve o'clock noon.

The goods are all of the beſt quality, and will be put up in ſuch lots as may be agreeable to purchaſers.

GROCERY GOODS, MEDICINES, &c.
To be SOLD by auction, on Friday the 5th June 1789, at eleven o'clock forenoon, at the Warehouſe of Mr John Scougal, Leith, the following articles, viz.
NEW Rice in tierces,
Zant Currants in butts,
Turkey Figs in boxes,
Sweet Almonds in caſks,
Honey in ditto,
Clover Seed in bags——And
A conſiderable quantity of Medicines.

To be put up in ſuch lots as purchaſers may incline.

☞ The goods to be ſeen any time betwixt and the day of ſale.

LEITH, May 25. 1789.

ROBERT GOURLAY,
HABERDASHER AND LINEN-DRAPER,
MOVED from the Head of the Fiſh-market Cloſe, to *that Large and Elegant* SHOP,
AT THE GOLDEN EAGLE,
Number 56. weſt ſide, South-Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

He is juſt arrived from London, and the different manufacturing Towns in England, with a large and well-choſen aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Goods in the Linen-drapery and Haberdaſhary line, which he hopes will meet with the approbation of his friends and the Public.

To be LET Furniſhed for the Bathing Seaſon.
A HOUSE of three rooms and kitchen at Bathfield.

LIKEWISE,
A Large ROOM, elegantly fitted up for a ſale or auction room, being the beſt ſituated and moſt eaſy acceſs of Edinburgh, only a few ſteps up the ſtair in the entry to Writer's Court.—It will be let by the day, week, or month.

For particulars apply to Charles Walker at the Croſs.

N.B. FURNISHED LODGINGS in Writer's Court and at the Croſs, ſouth ſide.

TO LET,
ROSEBANK HOUSE, Garden, and Offices, pleaſantly ſituated on the Dalkeith Road, a little farther out than the toll-bar. The houſe conſiſts of dining and drawing rooms, ſix bed chambers, and garret rooms, a kitchen, and ſervants hall, with grates in all of them; a coach-houſe, a three-horſe ſtable, and hay-loft, and a pump well of excellent water.—Alſo,

POWBURN HOUSE, with Garden and Offices, ſituated on the Libberton Road, a little beyond the Grange toll-bar. It contains a kitchen and ſeven rooms, with many conveniencies; a two-horſe ſtable, and in the garden a pump well of excellent water. Three of the rooms can be taken off, which will diminiſh the rent to 8l.—Likewiſe,

A large Lodging fronting Canal Street, and entering by the foot of St Anne's Street, conſiſting of three large rooms and five ſmaller, with large kitchen, and many conveniencies.

Alſo, a Lodging and excellent large Shop, No. 4. ſouth ſide of Prince's Street. The ſhop and back room were formerly poſſeſſed by Mr Martin, portrait painter, now by Mr Morris, feather manufacturer.

Theſe articles may be ſeen at pleaſure, and entered to immediately. Mr Horne, coachmaker, will inform of farther particulars.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENE.

Vienna, May 6. Yeſterday, about eight o'clock in the morning, the Emperor went to his pavillion near Auguſten, where, after a pretty long walk, he dined alone. After ſix in the evening he returned to this city, and tranſacted buſineſs with ſome of the Secretaries of his Cabinet. At eight in the evening a ſmall company of ſix perſons, whom he had invited, were no ſooner aſſembled, than the Emperor was ſeized with a ſhivering, and was obliged to retire, and go to bed; the fever came on ſhortly after, and remained all night. This is attributed to the dampneſs of the garden, in which his Majeſty ſtaid too [illegible] but we hope it will [illegible] effects.

As the Sclavonian and Croatian armies are not properly ſupplied with proviſions by the commiſſion appointed for that purpoſe, his Majeſty has put the victualling of the troops again into the hands of private perſons.

Vienna, May 9. Yeſterday and the day before his Majeſty had a ſlight return of the fever, but is better this day.

The armies are in motion in all parts; Prince Potemkin has the abſolute command of all the Ruſſian forces, without reſtriction; ſo that we hope that the cauſes which impeded their progreſs laſt year are entirely removed.

Vienna, May 11. The day before yeſterday we received accounts from the Prince de Cobourg, that a diviſion of the Ruſſian army, commanded by Lieutenant-general Dorfelden, has obtained a ſignal advantage over the Turks, near the river Sereth in Moldavia; among the priſoners are two Bachas, and [illegible] took all the [illegible] tle happened near Maſcineni. The Ruſſians after this ſent a detachment to attack 300 Turks, who were poſted at Gallaz; they have penetrated into Wallachia, and made themſelves maſters of ſeveral magazines.

Berlin, May 10. We are aſſured that the Poles have voluntarily offered the city of Dantzick to the King, requeſting him at the ſame time to afford them a powerful ſupport in caſe of need.

Hamburgh, May 15. By letters from Copenhagen we learn, that the ceſſation of arms is prolonged to the 24th of June. And we hear from Stockholm, that a convention is concluded upon at Copenhagen for another armiſtice, but that it will not be publiſhed till the return of a courier ſent from Denmark to Peterſburgh.

LONDON—MAY 26.

The diſpute between the Duke of York and Colonel Lenox, it is ſaid, is to be ſubmitted to ſix Noblemen; three by his Royal Highneſs, and three by Mr Lenox. This probably may lead to the eſtabliſhment of that long wiſhed-for umpire in caſes of ſuch nature—a Court of Honour.

The following is the copy of a circular letter ſent by the Colonel to every member of Daubigny's Club:

"SIR, *Richmond-Houſe, May 17. 1789.*

"A report having been ſpread that the Duke of York had ſaid——"Some words had been made uſe of to me, in a political converſation, that no Gentleman ought to ſubmit to."——I, on the firſt opportunity, ſpoke to his Royal Highneſs before the officers of the Coldſtream regiment, to which I have the honour to belong; his anſwer was,—"That he had heard them ſaid to me at Daubigny's;"—but he poſitively refuſed to tell me the expreſſion, or the perſon who had uſed it. In this ſituation, being perfectly ignorant what his Royal Highneſs can allude to, and not being aware that any ſuch expreſſion ever paſſed, I cannot find any better mode of clearing up this matter, than by writing a letter to every member of Daubigny's Club, deſiring each of them to let me know if he can recollect any expreſſion to have been uſed in his preſence which could bear the conſtruction put upon it by his Royal Highneſs, and in ſuch caſe by whom the expreſſion was uſed. If any ſuch expreſſion ſhould occur to your memory (as you muſt be conſcious of the diſagreeable ſituation in which I am placed), I truſt, and hope, you will take the earlieſt opportunity of ſtating it to me. If no ſuch expreſſion occurs to your memory, I would not give you the trouble of an anſwer, which I ſhould elſe hope to receive before this day ſe'ennight.

I have the honour to be, &c.
C. LENOX."

The ſeven days are near expired; the public have heard of ſeveral laconic anſwers, ſome of which were ſent, and others, conceived merely in that wanton pleaſantry which the occaſion could not juſtify, were properly ſuppreſſed. But by the above letter, the public will have a clearer idea of the diſpute than they have yet been able to collect from the contradictory rumours of the day.

ORIGIN OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

This traffic, ſo diſgraceful to humanity, began in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about the year 1567. A Captain John Hawkins, revolving in his mind the ſituation of the Weſt India iſlands, then moſtly in the hands of the Spaniards and French, was the firſt who thought of introducing the Africans to aſſiſt the inhabitants in cultivating their plantations. He ſaw in them a people fit to endure labour in ſuch a climate; and conſidered their ſituation to be ſo bad in itſelf, from climate, rude ſtate of cultivation, and continual quarrels and bloodſhed among themſelves, that he thought they certainly would be no loſers, if not gainers, by change of country; the only difficulty was, how to get them from one territory, to another ſo remote. This however he undertook; and from this aroſe the famous, or to ſpeak more correctly, the infamous trade in negroes.

Projectors are not to be charged with the criminality which often attend their projections in the proſecution of them. The intention of Hawkins, at his outſet, was not to force, but to perſuade, the Africans to change their own country for a better.—Hawkins having propoſed his plan to ſome friends, a ſubſcription was ſoon filled up, and three veſſels, of about 100 tons burden each, fitted out for the voyage, with neceſſary commodities to traffic with the natives.

Having ſailed in October, he arrived, without any accident, at Sierra Leona, when he declared his ſole purpoſe was to traffic, and accordingly exchanged his articles for the beſt commodities of the country.

During this buſineſs, he cauſed it often to be repreſented to the people, that he was going from thence to a country more pleaſant, fruitful, and happy, in every reſpect than theirs: that it was inhabited by ſuch as himſelf and his company; and if any of them, tired with their preſent ſituation, undoubtedly the moſt unpleaſant ſpot upon the face of the earth, and of their poor way of living, would embark with him, he would be anſwerable that, for their ſervices to the people who poſſeſſed the country, they ſhould have a ſhare of its many advantages.

This was repeated often; and by ſuch cajoling, he at length infuſed a ſpirit of emigration among them; [illegible] ing themſelves with him in this new world, all of full age and ſtrength, and every thing was ſettled for their departure.

Hitherto their was no violence; but one night before their departure, the cries of the people at variance reached the ears of Hawkins, and he called up his men. They went armed, not knowing the cauſe, and about day-break were in the midſt of the confuſion. Capt. Hawkins immediately attached himſelf to thoſe he perſonally knew, and with his people, fought in their defence. He was ſoon informed that a body of Negroes, from another part of the country, had come and fallen upon thoſe without any provocation: ſwayed by motives of intereſt, he determined at once upon revenge, and ſurrounding a large party of the aſſailants, who, being overpowered, wiſhed to eſcape, he made up with theſe the number of their adverſaries their rage had deſtroyed, and carried them by force to the place whither others again went by choice.

Captain Hawkins made a diſtinction betwixt thoſe [illegible] voluntarily: and he afterwards endeavoured to inculcate the ſame principles where he ſold them; but the diſtinction was loſt: thoſe who purchaſed them at the ſame price conſidered them as ſlaves of the very ſame condition.

That thoſe who were carried off by force, were priſoners of war, might, it is ſuppoſed, have proved a kind of ſalvo for the conſcience of Hawkins; it was, however, ſatisfying himſelf by a ſtrange kind of logic, though there are many who now argue in favour of that infamous trade on grounds leſs tenable.

Having made up the number of his negroes, he ſailed for Hiſpaniola, where, and at Puerto do Plato, he immediately diſpoſed of the whole of them to the Spaniards.

On his return to England, a ſecond voyage was undertaken under his command, with four ſhips. The Queen encouraged the adventurer; but ſtrict injunctions were laid on him, and all concerned, that no negroes ſhould be carried off by force.

They arrived ſafe in Africa, and got a complete cargo of ſlaves, but not a ſingle negroe but what was carried off by violence; and, in taking thoſe, many hands fell by the reſiſtance of the negroes. It may be true, that this was contrary to the advice of Hawkins; that they were all taken, however, by force—that thoſe who made reſiſtance were put to the ſword—their villages plundered and burnt—and even their old people and children deſtroyed in the common ruin, are facts that cannot be overturned. So much for the origin of this diabolical traffic.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE,
MAY 27.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.		s.	d.
			Beans,	19 to 21	0
Wheat,	50 to 54	0	Tick,	22 to 24	0
Barley,	19 to 23	0	Tares,	22 to 28	0
Rye,	26 to 27	0			
Oats,	12 to 18	0	Flour per Sack.		
Pale Malt,	31 to 33	0			
Amber ditto,	32 to 34	0	Fine Flour,	39 to 40	0
Peaſe,	20 to 30	0	Second,	36 to 37	0
Hog ditto,	17 to 23	0	Third,	22 to 24	0

EXCHANGES ON

Amſterdam,	38	1	2½ U.	Oporto,	5½
Ditto ſight,	37	7		Paris,	27½
Rotterdam,	38	2		Ditto 2 U.	27½
Hamburgh,	35	7	2½ U.	Bourd. 2 U.	27½
Liſbon,	5	5½		Dublin,	8¾

Berlin, May 9.

HIS Prussian Majesty having removed yesterday from Potzdam to Charlottenburgh, inspected the Infantry of this garrison early this morning; and to-morrow his Majesty will inspect the Cavalry, after which he will return to Sans-Souci, to continue the military exercises of the season. The general reviews are fixed every where as usual.

[This Gazette contains congratulatory Addresses to the King from the President and Guardians of the Asylum for Female Orphans—Burgh of Gatton—Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow—Silk Weavers of Spittalfields, London—Bishop and Clergy of the Dioceses of Cork and Ross——Also to the Queen from the President and Guardians of the Asylum for Female Orphans—Burgh of Gatton—Silk Weavers of Spittalfields, London—Bishop and Clergy of the Dioceses of Cork and Ross.]

LLOYD's LIST.——*May* 26.

CAPTAIN SMITH of the Alert, arrived at Bristol from Jamaica, spoke the following vessels: April the 14th the Ranger, Ray, from Virginia to Jamaica, lat. 24. 5. N. lon. 69. 30. 30. W. April the 30th, the Jenny, Hunter, from Barbadoes to Glasgow, lat. 34. N. lon. 51 W. May the 12th, the Lord Middleton, Hewkin, from London to Halifax, lat. 49. 25. N. lon. 24. 46. W. and the 13th May, the Mentor, Lyons, from Dartmouth to Newfoundland, lat. 49. N. lon. 23. W. all well.

Captain M'Keogh of the Catharine, on his passage from New Orleans, spoke the Mary, Scales, of Liverpool, for Virginia, April 17. lat. 36. 34. N. lon. 62. W. also the William, M'Kever, of Liverpool, for New York, April 28. lat. 45. 24. lon. 40. 00. W. after spoke a Dutch East-India ship, who requested he would make known that the Britannia, Campbell, outward bound East Indiaman, was spoke with in the lat. of 2. 00. S. out 5 weeks.

The Grantham Packet from Jamaica, spoke the Bolton Packet,——from London to Bolton, on the 14th instant, in lat. 48. 48 lon. 25. 43.

The Humphries, Beckwith, from Honduras to London, was spoke with by Captain Anderson of the Desire, in lat. 35. lon. 61.

The Neptune, Casey, of London, is lost at the island of St John's, near Tortola.

Captain Littlewort, of the Rodney, from Smyrna, spoke the Commerce, Lutton, from Saloe to Dunkirk, the 22th ult. all well. On the 11th instant, spoke the Swift, Leslon, from Pool to Labradore; also with the Farmer, off Cape de Gatt, both well.

MAILS.

Arrived—None.

Due—Ireland, 2.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SATURDAY, *May* 23.

Counsel were called to the bar, to be heard on the appeal wherein Frances Hay, only child of the marriage between William Hay, Esq; deceased, and also the deceased Catherine Hay, daughter of the late John Marquis of Tweedale, by her guardians, appellant; Robert Hay, Esq; of Drummelzier, respondent; When, after hearing the Lord Advocate fully, and Sir John Scot in part only, for the appellant, the further consideration was put off till Monday.

MONDAY, *May* 25.

Heard counsel in the appeal, wherein Miss Frances Hay, only daughter of William Hay, Esq; by Lady Catherine Hay, deceased, was appellant by her guardians; and Robert Hay, Esq; of Drummelzier, respondent.

The question turned upon the interpretation of a deed of entail entered by Sir Robert Hay in the year 1743. The Lord Chancellor affirmed the decree of the Court of Session, by which Miss Hay is deprived of an estate of 2000 l. a-year.

Several private bills were received from the Commons, and read a first time, and the House on Wednesday adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, *May* 26.

SCOTCH APPEAL.

Their Lordships heard Counsel in an Appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland, wherein Alexander Grant, writer in Edinburgh, is appellant, and Geo. Earl of Morton, and Catherine Countess Dowager of Morton, and Robert Beatson, their fowler, respondents. Mr Wight was heard as counsel for the appellant; and the Lord Advocate for the respondents, when the further consideration of the cause was postponed till Monday se'ennight.

BILLS.

The Highland Society bill, the Cromford Canal bill, the Hawkers and Pedlars bill, and several others, were received from the Commons.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *May* 25.

Lord *George Cavendish* brought in a bill [illegible] reports [illegible]; and, after a short conversation, the House divided on receiving it.

Ayes,	—	—	55
Noes,	—	—	33
Majority for the bill,	—		22

Captain *Berkeley* said, that as he understood it was the intention of some Gentlemen to oppose the bill agreed on by the Committee for explaining and amending the laws relative to county elections, that time might be allowed for consideration, he should move to put off the second reading till the first Monday after the holidays. The motion was agreed to.

Mr *Popham* said, he meant early next session of Parliament to propose some alteration of the poor laws. He revered the old system too much to propose repealing, and wished only to make it more clear, by some necessary explanations and amendments.

Sir *Edward Astley* observed, that the late debate on the slave trade had been productive of much irregularity, several gentlemen having indulged themselves in the liberty of speaking two or three times, a practice which greatly tended to retard business, by lengthening debate, and which he trusted the House would not countenance in future.

The *Speaker* said, he felt himself much obliged to any gentleman who called the attention of the House to the observance of order, and hoped the House would support him in doing what he felt to be the most unpleasant part of his duty, interrupting a member who was speaking irregularly.

The Lord *Advocate* moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the wilfully burning of ships, or destroying linen or woollen yarn in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

Mr *Whitbread* made some observations on the necessity of impowering Justices of the Peace to inspect the poor houses, there being instances, he said, of the poor being suffered to perish in the workhouses for want of necessaries, where it was the interest of the overseers to keep the poors rate in the parish as low as possible; but did not make any motion.

Mr *S. Smith* moved for various accounts of ships cleared out from the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, &c. to the coast of Africa, which, in reply to a question from Lord Maitland, he said, could be laid on the table in seven days. The reason of moving for these accounts again was, that Mr Wilberforce had not put his motions into the technical form. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *May* 26.

The Highland Society bill, the bill relative to Hawkers and Pedlars, and the Cromford Canal bill, were read a third time, and finally agreed to.

SLAVE TRADE.

A petition from Wigan, against the abolition of the Slave Trade, was brought up and read.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, for the further consideration of the Slave Trade, in a Committee of the whole House.

Mr Alderman *Newnham* immediately rose, and, after prefacing his motion with some remarks on the great importance of this business, and the necessity of a full attendance, moved that there be a call of the House on this day fortnight.

Mr *Sumner* objected to the proposed call as vexatious.

Mr *Wilberforce* had no intention of opposing the Hon. Alderman's motion, as he was convinced of the propriety of having this interesting subject discussed in a full House. But he was of opinion, that it would be better to have the call fixed for this day three weeks.

Mr *Newnham* said, it was his wish to have the call as near as possible to the time when the Hon. Gentleman would probably bring forward some of his propositions, which, he supposed, would not be before this day fortnight. And if that should be too soon, the order for a call might easily be discharged to a latter day.

Lord *Maitland* said, it would be politic to keep the order for a call hanging over the heads of the members; but it did not much signify what day it was now fixed for.

Mr *Sumner* thought it absurd to call those members to town to decide on this business, who might not have heard a syllable of the evidence. It would be advisable to hear all the evidence this session, and defer the decision till the succeeding one. But, in whatever manner that point might be determined, he was resolved to divide the House against the motion.

Mr *Drake* said, it was of little consequence whether there should be a full or a thin House at the decision of this great question, provided those who were present did their duty. He was not inclined to such a detention of the members in town, as would occasion a neglect of their provincial duties, and give the country the appearance of a *deserted village*.

Mr *Hussey* would not oppose the motion, as he thought it a proper one. Before any further steps were taken in this business, he wished that those Gentlemen who had, on a former day, spoken in favour of an abolition, would give a detail of the grounds on which they had been induced to form such an opinion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declared himself friendly to the motion. In answer to Mr Hussey, he said, that, though he had certainly formed a strong opinion on this subject, he could not affirm, that he had entirely made up his mind upon it. More materials were necessary before he should vote either one way or other. It would therefore be premature in him to detail, in this stage of the proceedings, the reasons that had hitherto influenced his mind on this head; but, after the evidence had been gone through, he should trouble the House with an explicit statement of the grounds on which his future vote would stand.

Mr *Macnamara* deprecated the zeal of those Gentlemen who had stood forth as advocates for the abolition. It was, he said, "a Mind zeal," to attempt to abolish a traffic sanctioned by law, as the Slave Trade was, was the most methodistical canting, and hypocritical measure, that ever came under Parliamentary discussion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said it was extremely indecent to attribute improper motives to the Hon. Gentleman who brought forward this affair, or to any of those who might be induced to support him. He was convinced of the purity of those motives which had actuated his Hon. Friend; and was sorry to see this momentous question treated in a personal light. All personalties should give way to cool inquiry and impartial deliberation.

Mr *Rolle* wished that the decision of this business might be postponed till the next session.

Mr *Gamon* said a few words in support of the motion, and in reprobation of the idea of abolishing a commerce of such importance to the nation.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* expressed his wish that the question of abolition had not been started; as even the agitation of it [illegible] Colonies. Gentlemen ought to consider well before they should agree to a measure that would produce such sudden change in the commerce of this country.

Mr *St John* hoped that there would be a speedy decision of this matter. The calumnies thrown out against the planters and merchants ought to be wiped away as soon as possible.

Mr *Martin* spoke in support of the motion. The attendance of members ought, he said, to be enforced, that they might not run home like a parcel of school-boys.

Sir *Richard Hill* said, that while members were discussing the treatment of slaves, they ought not themselves to be made *slaves*.—Much had been said lately of a dissolution; and if there should be a call of the House in the hot weather, there would certainly be a dissolution of Parliament in one sense.—For his part, he should vote against the motion as unnecessary.

Mr *Wilberforce* vindicated his motives in stepping forward as an advocate for the abolition of the Slave Trade. He was influenced, he said, by a sense of humanity and a regard for religion; and he was confident that his propositions were also supported by political expediency. He wished that gentlemen would debate the subject with that temper which it merited. Whatever harsh reflections were thrown out against him, he should meet them with calmness and forbearance, from a consciousness that he had not deserved them.

Lord *Penrhyn* agreed to the motion, as the fullest attendance was necessary on a subject that so materially affected the commerce of the kingdom.

Sir *W. Dolben* was a friend to the proposed abolition.

Mr *Gascoyne* thought that there had been too much delay in this business. A resolution had been made in the last session to bring it forward early in the present one; and, notwithstanding the length of the regency debates, it might have been begun in January. This delay could not be imputed to the [illegible] of the abolition.—As to the motion for a call, he would certainly vote for it.

Mr *Minchin* opposed the motion, as there were a sufficient number of members in town at present.

Sir *James Johnstone* said the members, as servants of the public, ought to be obliged to attend their parliamentary duty.

Mr *Grueber* was of opinion, that the time proposed for the call was too early. The evidence, in all probability, would take up a month.

Sir *William Young* supported the motion; after which the House divided upon it, when the numbers were

Ayes	128
Noes	28
Majority for the call of the House	130

A Committee of the whole House was now formed, Sir William Dolben, in the Chair.

The following Counsel appeared at the bar, namely, Serjeant Le Blanc and Mr Heywood in support of the petitions from Liverpool against the abolition; Mr Pigott and Mr Thompson, for the petitions from the merchants of London, the planters of Grenada, and the ceded islands; Messrs. Troward, Burton, Graham, and Bond, for other petitions against the abolition.

Mr Pigott stated the difficulty under which he lay, of answering evidence that he had not heard.

Mr *Fox* then moved, that the Counsel should withdraw; which being complied with, he observed, that the Counsel were not called upon particularly to reply to any evidence, but to shew cause why the propositions lately submitted to the House, should not be agreed to.

Mr *M. A. Taylor* apprehended, that, as those propositions were founded on the evidence given before the Privy Council, the Counsel could not properly take notice of them without replying to the evidence.

Mr *Sheridan* wished to know, how far the House were to rely on the report of the Privy Council. He thought that the same witnesses who had been examined before the Committee of Privy Council, ought to be called to the bar, and re-examined, that the House might proceed upon its own evidence.

The *Solicitor General* recommended the calling those witnesses to the bar whom the Privy Council had examined on the subject of this traffic; and gave it also as his opinion, that the Counsel were at liberty to advert to any part of the evidence contained in the report.

Mr *Fox* said the Counsel could not regularly advert to the report, though they ought not to be precluded from replying to it in substance.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* did not wish that the Counsel should be too much limited either in point of matter, or with respect to the persons whom they might think proper to call as witnesses. They might reply to the evidence in the report; and the summoning of the same witnesses to the bar, who had appeared before the Privy Council, would answer the purpose of cross-examination.

Mr *Dundas* wondered that there should be any debate on so clear a point as this seemed to be. He moved that the Counsel be called in again.

After a further conversation on this point, maintained by the Minister, Mr Fox, Mr Gascoyne, Sir William Young, Lord Penrhyn, Mr Bearcroft, Mr W. Smith, Mr Henniker, Mr Hussey, Mr Tierney, and Mr. Sheridan, it was agreed that no instructions should be given to the Counsel, but that they should be left at liberty to proceed as they thought proper, subject, however, to the general restriction of not digressing from the question.

They were then called in; and Mr Pigott requested the Committee to inform him whether he and his colleagues might reply to the report of the Privy Council.

They were again ordered to retire from the bar, and Mr *Gascoyne* moved, that it be an instruction to the Counsel [illegible] to reply to the evidence in the report above-mentioned.

The *Speaker* opposed this motion as irregular.

After a few words from the Master of the Rolls, Mr Newnham, Mr Macnamara, and Lord Maitland, Mr Gascoyne withdrew his motion.

The Counsel were then called in, and Mr Serjeant Le Blanc began to open the business for which he was retained.

After hearing the pleadings for some time, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

LONDON—MAY 2.

DUEL.

The DUKE *of* YORK *and* COLONEL LENOX.

At length the dispute between his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Colonel Lenox has come to the issue which was anticipated. On Monday the term limited by the Colonel in his circular letter for the answers of Daubigny's Club having expired, he sent a written message to his Royal Highness [illegible] That not being able to recollect any occasion on which words had been spoken to him at Daubigny's which a gentleman ought not to submit to, he had taken the step which appeared to him the most likely to gain information of the words to which his Royal Highness alluded and of the person who had used them—That none of the Members of the Club had given him information of any such insult being in their knowledge; and therefore he expected, in justice to his character, that his Royal Highness should contradict the report as publicly as he had asserted." This letter was delivered to his Royal Highness on Monday by the Earl of Winchelsea. The Royal Duke returned a very spirited answer—"That the words to which he alluded, and which he thought no gentleman ought to submit to, were spoken to Mr Lenox in his presence; and therefore, as he could not be subject to mistake, he was only bound to maintain his opinion, that they ought to have been resented by a gentleman." In consequence of this answer a message was sent to his Royal Highness desiring a meeting, and the time and place were settled that evening.

Accordingly, at two o'clock yesterday, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, accompanied by Lord Rawdon, and Colonel Lenox, accompanied by the Earl of Winchelsea, met, on Wimbledon Common, at Hartley's house. The preliminaries, after a vain attempt to settle the dispute, were soon adjusted. It was agreed by the two noble seconds, that the parties should fire together. Just before they took their ground, the Duke of York told his own second, in confidence, that he should not fire on the Colonel. They then mutually presented, and the Colonel fired. His ball *grazed the right ear of the Prince, singed the curl, and ſtirred the corner of his hat.*

Without breaking ground, the Colonel said,—"Your Highness has not fired."

"I have not," replied the Duke; "I will now tell you publicly, what I before communicated privately to Lord Rawdon, I did not mean to fire,—I came here only in obedience to your summons."

"I trust then," replied the Colonel, "that your Highness is now convinced that you were mistaken,—and that you will justify my character as a man of honour."

"I shall be very ready to say," rejoined his Royal Highness, "that, on this ground, you have behaved like a man of spirit,—and better than I think you behaved on the occasion to which I originally alluded."

The Colonel then said something about his situation in the Coldstream regiment, and desired to have his Highness's permission to quit the corps.

The Duke made him a bow.

His Highness then desired to know if he had any further commands for him: to which receiving only a bow, they separated; and his Royal Highness and Lord Rawdon returned to town, and went strait to Carleton House, where the Prince of Wales and Duke of Clarence were waiting the result of the meeting, with the solicitude of fraternal affection.

The following is the account published by the seconds:

IN consequence of a dispute already known to the public, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by Lord Rawdon, and Lieutenant Colonel Lenox, accompanied by the Earl of Winchelsea, met at Wimbledon Common. The ground was measured at twelve paces; and both parties were to fire at a signal agreed upon. The signal being given, Lieutenant Colonel Lenox fired, and the ball grazed his Royal Highness's curl: The Duke of York did not fire. Lord Rawdon then interferred, and said, he thought enough had been done. Lieutenant Colonel Lenox observed, that his Royal Highness had not fired. Lord Rawdon said, it was not the Duke's intention to fire. His Royal Highness had come out, upon Lieutenant Colonel Lenox's desire, to give him satisfaction, and had no animosity against him. Lieutenant Colonel Lenox pressed that the Duke should fire, which was declined, upon a repetition of the reason. Lord Winchelsea then went up to the Duke of York, and expressed his hope that his Royal Highness could have no objections to say, he considered Lieutenant Colonel Lenox as a man of honour and courage. His Royal Highness replied, that he should say nothing: he had come out to give Lieutenant Colonel Lenox satisfaction, and did not mean to fire at him—if Lieutenant Colonel Lenox was not satisfied, he might fire again. Lieutenant Colonel Lenox said, he could not possibly fire at the Duke, as his Royal Highness did not mean to fire at him. On this both parties left the ground. The seconds think it proper to add, that both parties behaved with the most perfect coolness and intrepidity.

RAWDON,
WINCHELSEA.

TUESDAY EVENING, *May* 26, 1789.

The account of the duel betwixt the Duke of York and Colonel Lenox, being now published by authority of the seconds, it is to be hoped the affair will no longer continue the subject of party abuse and malevolence in the papers.

Monday morning, about seven o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, accompanied by Sir William Faucett, and several other General Officers, held a grand field day in Hyde Park. The Coldstream regiment, commanded by his Royal Highness, went through a variety of novel evolutions; in particular, a regular attack was made on the bridge, near the Serpentine River, by one part of the regiment, whilst it was defended by the other. Detached skirmishes also took place among the trees, and on the borders of the river.

His Royal Highness continued on the ground till eleven o'clock, when he retired, much fatigued with his exertions.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York gave a most elegant *dejeune* yesterday, after the review, to the officers of his regiment. Colonel Lennox was not a partaker of it, although he appeared on duty in the field.

The Duke of York on Monday, was a gainer at Tennis, to the amount of some thousands. He will soon be among the first players in England.

The new coach on the stocks in Long-acre, for the King, is to be highly superb; the ground is a spotted maroone: the harness white, with silver tassels; the furniture silver, but plain, and unwrought.

The Prince and Princess of Orange have signified their intention of meeting their royal cousins in their state yachts off the coast of Holland: They will be attended by all the Dutch Noblesse in their different pleasure barges; so that the whole will no doubt form a very striking spectacle.

Her Majesty was on Sunday night very much indisposed with a cold. Her face and neck were greatly swelled. She was attended for a considerable time by the King; and, we have the happiness of adding, that she is somewhat better.—

The Duke of Portland, we are happy to say, is so far recovered as to be able to walk without crutches.

The bill now pending in the House of Commons, for regulating the law between debtor and creditor, originated with the Earl of Effingham.

That is, his Lordship brought into the House of Peers a bill similar in principle—and in many of the clauses—to that which has been introduced by Mr Burgess.

This bill, in many respects, resembles the salutary laws of Holland.

By it any debtor, whether arrested or not, or if arrested on mesne process, or in execution, shall have his liberty, and be discharged from his debts, on surrendering the whole of his property, unless it appears, that he contracted his debts in a fraudulent or unfair manner, in which case he shall be committed to prison for a certain time.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the Minister is to bring forward a bill for the purpose of putting the Tobacco under the Excise, at the rate of 8d. a-pound, instead of fifteen-pence, which it now pays—by which he flatters himself, that he will be able to raise one million annually. The manufacturer is to do nothing unless in the presence of the Excise Officer, who is to have six hours previous notice.

The intended opening of the Budget, of which at length notice has been given, will finally put the Minister's abilities as a financier to the test. We shall see whether his positive assertions, or the predictions of Mr Sheridan, are verified.

A Lottery, on a new plan, is to constitute a part of the Minister's Budget.

Monday two houses of rendezvous, for the entering sailors into his Majesty's service to man the ships fitting out for the Channel service, were opened in Whitechapel.

Another capital forgery on a banker in the city, to a great amount, was discovered on Saturday last, and diligent search is making after the culprit.

There is now a hope that a forgery can no longer exist, as a plan has been delivered to Mr Culverden, Chairman of the Society of Bankers, which will totally prevent any forged bills from passing upon their clerks, and, consequently, render the crime impossible.

Two very considerable bankruptcies have happened in France, by one of which the Government is a loser of four millions of livres. The bankrupt is M. Marquet, Receiver General of the finances at Bourdeaux.

The other is the Count d'Ossun, who is gone off to America, leaving behind him debts to the amount of two millions.

Advices in town yesterday positively mention the death of the Dauphin of France, as having taken place last week. No official account will be published here, on account of the festivity preparing by the French Ambassador, in honour of his Majesty's recovery.

Letters received on Monday from Vienna mention, that there are little or no hopes of the Emperor's recovery! His disorder is a great weakness, and a spitting of blood, which has not been stopped. Some days he has expectorated near a quart in a morning. Should the Emperor die, if the Duke of Tuscany, his brother, succeeds him, it will give new wings to the expiring Catholic bigotry. His Highness is so much the dupe of priests, that all the Convents, it is thought, will be re-established, and the Pope have more power in the Austrian dominions, if not in the Imperial circles, than he has enjoyed for some time. The Duke's election, however, will be strongly opposed, by almost all the European States. He is not even much beloved by the French Court, much less by any other.

The new Ottoman Monarch decides in favour of the war with the Russians and the Emperor, and takes the field in person.

The Russians are so much in want of mariners, that the Czarina is said to have taken the desperate step of issuing her sign manual for impressing seamen out of ships of all nations, now lying in her ports under an embargo.

Letters from Holland mention positively, that the armistice between Sweden and Denmark is for six months more, not two, as had been mentioned; and that they hoped, before that should expire for a complete pacification in the north.

On Saturday afternoon, a dreadful accident befel the Chertsey stage; after passing the bridge near Hampton, the coach was overturned into the stream; the passengers were almost drowned, and a man and woman, outside passengers, with an infant, were killed on the spot. The coachman was thrown against the ballustrades, and broke his breast-bone, and now lies without hopes of recovery.

The congregation at Spring Garden Chapel, was on Sunday morning very much alarmed; the Rev. Mr Pitcairne, soon after he had taken his text, dropt down in a fit of apoplexy. As he was taken out of the chapel, and had immediate assistance, it is hoped he will recover.

Saturday, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a woman of genteel appearance, a foreigner, attempted to drown herself in the Canal, St James's Park, but was prevented by the intervention of a clergyman and other persons present. From what we can learn, the cause of this rash step originated in an unfortunate matrimonial connection. One of those monsters of iniquity, who are always upon the look-out to entrap the unwary female, finding that this poor woman possessed a fortune of about 3000l. addressed her, and soon obtained her hand in wedlock. A series of uninterrupted conjugal felicity, accompanied on his side by the fondest endearments, soon enabled him to get into his hands every penny of her fortune; with this he took French leave, and left her to lament her helpless situation without money and without friends.

The death of Mrs Farrer, at Brompton, was extraordinary from the following circumstances:

She was a woman of exquisite beauty, and had been early seduced by the gentleman whose name she bore, and who is now in the household of the Duke of Orleans.

By him she had two children, both living.

For some time past she has been under the protection of a gentleman well known in the literary world, and of his conduct she had no reason to complain.

A strange insanity seized her lately—it was of the hysterical kind; she imagined herself in love with an actor, and came to a resolution of starving herself to death.

In this determination she persevered for several days, taking no sustenance but liquids; and on the day of her death, having drank a quart of spirits, and a bottle of Madeira, she expired without a groan!

Extract of a letter from Croydon, May 22.

"Yesterday morning Mr Brownell was attacked near Brixton Causeway, by three footpads. After a stout struggle, in which Mr Brownell disabled two of his assailants, the third closed with him, stabbed him in the groin with a knife, and after taking from him the sum of three guineas, and some silver, made off. The unfortunate man was found weltering in his blood, and expired in a few hours after he was carried home.

"Mr Brownell published lately a Latin translation of Thomson's Seasons.

"Thursday last was discovered hanging on a tree in the middle of his garden, David Hoat, physic-gardener at Croydon. This rash action, we are informed, originated in the extreme penury of this unfortunate man, who carried avarice to infanity. His garden, it seems, had been robbed some time ago, of a few cucumbers, and ever since he had betrayed the most violent symptoms of disorder in his intellects. He has left property to the amount of more than ten thousand pounds, to which the sister succeeds, an old woman whom he suffered to languish through want of the mere necessaries of life."

PRICE of STOCKS, May 27.

Bank Stock, 177½.	India Stock, —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 97 a 96½.	3 per cent. India Ann. —
	India Bonds, 84 s. prem.
3 per cent. Ann. 1785, 116 a 115⅝.	South Sea Stock, —
	Ditto Old Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 76½ a 75⅝.	Ditto New Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 76⅝ a ⅞.	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
Long Ann. 22 9-16ths a ⅝.	Exch. Bills, —
Ditto Short 1778 and 1779, 13 7-16ths a ½	Irish Lottery Tickets, 7 l. 4 s.

WIND AT DEAL, May 26. N. N. E.

BANKRUPT.

William Davis of the Fleet-market, London, Staffordshire warehouseman.—James Mill of Honey-lane-market, London, warehouseman.—Robert Lewis, late of Holywell-street, in the parish of St Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, victualler and dealer in spirituous liquors and wine.—Stephen Boult and John Maynard of Staines, in the county of Middlesex and Windsor, in the county of Berks, coachmakers and copartners.—William Simpson, now or late of Tadcaster, in the county of York, carrier.

EDINBURGH.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, *May* 28.

The General Assembly having agreed to the report of their Committee for revising commissions, as given in our last, Mr Solicitor General stated, "That he was authorised by Dr Carlyle, and those friends who supported him, to inform the Assembly, that, having come to the resolution of abandoning the contest for the Clerkship, so far as it can be decided under the scrutiny by the General Assembly, they meant not to maintain any farther argument on the remaining part of the report, but would content themselves with barely entering their dissent to, and protest against such decisions as the House might give, in which they could not acquiesce."

It was moved, "That the thanks of the House be given, with the most profound respect, to his Grace the Lord High Commissioner, from the Chair, for his patient and polite attention, during the long and fatiguing diets of this Assembly." This motion was unanimously agreed to; and, the Moderator having accordingly addressed the Throne, his Grace was pleased to make a most gracious reply.

A motion being made and seconded, "That the thanks of the House should be given to the Moderator, for his most impartial, dignified, and able conduct, in a very delicate and uncommon situation, during all the preceding diets of this Venerable Assembly," it was unanimously agreed to; and, he having left the Chair, the sincere and hearty thanks of the House were accordingly given to him by the late Moderator.

The Assembly then proceeded to consider the remaining part of the report of the Committee for overtures upon the commissions remitted to them by the Committee for revising commissions, and agreed to consider them article by article.

The Assembly had transmitted to them, by their Committee for bills, a petition for Mr Horatius Cannan of Barley, respecting his commission as ruling elder from the burgh of Kirkcudbright. There was likewise another elder returned from this burgh. After reasoning, the Assembly found that Mr Cannan was duly elected, and therefore repelled the objection, and sustained the commission. Against which sentence Mr Solicitor General and Mr Bushby protested in their own name, and in the name of all who should adhere to them. The Assembly thereafter found, that Mr Cannan, notwithstanding the double petition, was entitled to vote before the merits of the double return was determined. Against which Mr Charles Hope dissented and protested.

A member called for the commission from the burgh of Rothsay, and objected to the manner of the resignation. Repelled. Against which Mr David Cathcart dissented and protested.

Overture respecting the Slave Trade, and overture for rescinding the 9th act of Assembly 1788, were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

FRIDAY.

A motion was made and seconded, "That whereas it is highly indecent and improper, for any person to vote in any cause who has not been present at the deliberations thereon, it be ordered, that, before the clerk begin to call the roll, the doors of the Assembly House be shut, and shall not be opened until the judgment of the House be declared. Unanimously agreed to, and ordered accordingly.

The Assembly then took under consideration the cause of Aberbrothock, being an appeal at the instance of Charles Allan, Esq; Provost of that burgh, and others, heritors, elders, and heads of families of the parish of Aberbrothock. The following is a short account of this business:—In the month of December 1787, the charge of Aberbrothock became vacant, by the death of Mr Alexander Mackie; and it was the earnest wish of the parishioners, that Mr Richard Watson, who had officiated for upwards of twelve years as assistant minister, should be his successor. Application was therefore made, by petition, to his Majesty, in whom the right of patronage is vested, to have a presentation in favour of Mr Watson. This application, however, had not the desired effect; for, on the 11th of June 1788, a presentation from the Crown, bearing to be in favour of Mr George Gleig *minister of the gospel at Montrose*, was laid before the Presbytery of Aberbrothock, with a letter of acceptance from Mr George Gleig *preacher of the Gospel*. The Presbytery resolved to proceed to the settlement of Mr Gleig under this presentation; and they appointed him to preach before them that day fortnight.

On the 25th of June the Presbytery appointed Mr Gleig's edict to be served on the 20th July, and the moderation of a call to be on the 31st of that month. The minutes of this day's sederunt bear, "The minutes of the former sederunt being read, and enquiry made if the edict, intimating the meeting of this day to moderate in a call to Mr Gleig to be minister of Aberbrothock, was duly executed, and finding that it was, a call was drawn up, and a list of the Magistrates and Council, Elders, and Heritors was read; and all concerned being called upon to sign the call, none offered to subscribe it; only Mr George Kyde declared his willingness to sign, provided any others would sign along with him; but that he thought his signing alone would be of no effect—Whereupon a member of the Presbytery proposed, that the following question should be put to the congregation, Whether they had any objection against taking Mr Gleig on trials, in order to his being settled at Aberbrothock as minister there? The plurality of the Presbytery approving of the question as proper in the present circumstances, it was put. There were many then called out, they were not for Mr Gleig to be their minister; but gave no reason why the Presbytery might not take him on trials, in order to his being settled minister at Aberbrothock. Mr Aitken craved leave to enter his dissent against putting the above question, as he apprehended it to be improper, premature, and unprecedented, and Mr Bryce joined Mr Aitken in this dissent."

At a subsequent diet of Presbytery on the same day, the agents appointed for carrying through the settlement having required the Presbytery to proceed thereon, a protest was entered by Charles Allan, Esq; merchant in Aberbrothock, and a number of the Kirk-session, in name of himself, of the Kirk-session, of several of the Heritors, and of the inhabitants of Aberbrothock, against any procedure that should be held relative to the settlement of Mr Gleig, in respect that his call was not signed agreeable to the acts of the General Assembly.

The Presbytery, notwithstanding this protest, resolved to take Mr Gleig under trials, in order to his settlement as minister of Aberbrothock, and to proceed to his settlement with all convenient speed. Against this sentence Messr. Aitken and Bryce dissented, alledging, that the Presbytery of Aberbrothock, as an inferior Ecclesiastical Court, could not pretend to take Mr Gleig upon trials, in order to settle him as minister of Aberbrothock, when they in their minutes have acknowledged there was no call in his favour, without referring the cause to the Synod. Mr Allan also, for himself, and in name of as many as should adhere to him, protested and appealed to the Synod of Angus and Mearns, to meet at Forfar the fourth Tuesday of October. A counter protest was taken by the agent for Mr Gleig.

At a meeting of Presbytery in September thereafter, Mr John Ogilvie, writer in Montrose, one of Mr Gleig's agents, presented a petition, praying to find, that the reasons of appeal were not relevant to bar procedure, and to proceed to receive Mr Gleig upon trials, and speedily prosecute the usual steps, so as he might be ordained previous to the term of Michaelmas. The incompetency of this application was noticed in a protest taken by Mr Allan; and it was observed, that it was *ultra vires* of the inferior court to determine upon the merits of an appeal to a superior one.

The matter having come before the Synod, they dismissed the appeal brought by Provost Allan, and appointed the Presbytery to proceed to the settlement with all convenient speed, agreeable to the rules of the Church; and to meet to-morrow, and fix some day betwixt and the 15th day of December for his ordination and admission. Against this sentence Provost Allan protested, and appealed to the General Assembly.

Notwithstanding of this appeal being taken, the Presbytery, at a meeting on the 29th of October, came to the resolution of proceeding in the settlement, on account (as they mention in their sentence) of the Synod's having dismissed Mr Allan's appeal without a vote, and appointed the time to take place betwixt and the 15th day of December, which was accordingly carried into effect. In this shape the cause, which was acknowledged by all sides of the House to be the most important one that had for many years occupied their attention, and which, in consequence, received a very full and able discussion, came before the Assembly, when parties being called, Mr Robert Corbet advocate, appeared as Counsel for the appellants and complainers; and the Rev. Mr John Webster for the synod of Angus and Mearns.

These parties being heard, after long reasoning, it was moved and seconded, "That the Presbytery of Aberbrothock and Mr Gleig are not parties in this Court, in any of the proceedings of the Presbytery, subsequent to the meeting of the Synod of Angus and Mearns in October last." To which the following amendment was moved and seconded, "But that it shall nevertheless be competent to the Assembly to judge of the validity or invalidity of the admission of Mr Gleig to be minister of Aberbrothock." This state of the vote was then agreed to, *Amendment*, or *Not?* it being understood, if it carried *Amendment*, that the amendment should be adopted; and if *Not*, that it should not be competent to proceed to judge of the validity or invalidity of the admission of Mr Gleig. The roll being called, and votes marked, it carried *Amendment*. The Assembly therefore found in terms of the amendment.—After very long reasoning, a motion was made and seconded, "Find and declare, that the settlement and ordination of Mr George Gleig, as minister of the church and parish of Aberbrothock, was and is void and null, having been made by the Presbytery in pursuance of a sentence of the Synod in the face of an appeal competently taken from the said sentence of the Synod; by which appeal, the effect of the Synod's sentence was suspended till the appeal was either fallen from or discussed; declaring, nevertheless, that the ordination of the said Mr Gleig, as a minister of the Gospel, is not by this judgment brought into question." Another motion was made and seconded, "That in respect the ordination and settlement of Mr Gleig has already taken place, notwithstanding of the appeal from the Synod in October last, the Assembly do now wave the consideration of said appeal, and find, that albeit the Presbytery have acted irregularly, and are subject to censure, yet the ordination and settlement of Mr Gleig are good and valid." The Assembly agreed to this state of the vote, *First* or *Second* motion? And the roll being called, it carried, *Second*. Against which Charles Hope, Esq. and Dr Grieve dissented.

The Assembly then proceeded to consider the objection to the commission from the Presbytery of Aberbrothock, which had been delayed till the cause respecting Mr Gleig's settlement was discussed. The objection was repelled.

The objection to the Burgh of Aberbrothock was after repelled. Against which George Ferguson, Esq; dissented and protested.

There being no more contested commissions to be taken under consideration, and the Assembly having found, that the roll is now completely purged, the Moderator was authorised to break open the seals of the roll which had been delivered to his charge by order of the Assembly on the 21st inst. and wherein the names of all the members voting, and for whom they voted, were marked; and the Moderator having read out the names of such persons as had been expunged from the roll, the majority of legal votes was found to be in favour of Professor Dalzell; whereupon the Assembly found Professor Dalzell duly elected. The Professor was immediately called in, when the Moderator informed him of the above resolution; and, after a very pertinent and complimentary speech, administered to him the oath of office. To which Professor Dalzell having returned a suitable answer, Dr Grieve, in absence of Mr Solicitor General, begged leave to renew the protest that Gentleman had offered on Thursday. George Ferguson, and Charles Hope, Esqrs. likewise requested, that as this business might eventually be carried elsewhere, the roll should again be sealed up, and remain in the hands of the Clerk for preservation. Dr Grieve was allowed till this day to give in his reasons of dissent, it being then half past ten o'clock at night.—Our account in Thursday's paper, of this last business, owing to misinformation, was in part inaccurate and premature.

This day the Assembly are to be employed in the discussion of the overture respecting the Horse Tax, and some others, previous to taking up any cause.

Mrs Tulloch, lady of Thomas Tulloch, Esq; was safely delivered of a son, at Aberdeen, on the 26th instant.

Died at Cupar, Fife, the 27th curt. Captain Alexander Hay, brother to the late Sir Thomas Hay, Bart. of Park.

Tuesday last, two boys, brothers, who had been diverting themselves on the Black Rocks at Leith, stayed so long, without adverting to the flowing of the tide, that they were both unfortunately drowned. And,

Thursday afternoon, another boy, amusing himself at the end of the Pier of Leith, in catching at things which were brought down by the tide from the harbour, lost his balance and fell in. He was carried by the current a considerable way; but a boat having been sent out immediately to his assistance, by the interposition of two very young gentlemen, who were luckily at the time standing on the Pier, the boy was happily taken up in time to preserve his life. The two young gentlemen, when they got the boat dispatched, very humanely went in search of the place where the apparatus is kept for recovery of persons apparently dead, judging from the time the boy had been in the water, that this remedy would be necessary. No person they met with, however, could give them any information on the subject. At a place such as Leith, therefore, where so many accidents of the kind may naturally be expected, it surely would be highly commendable to have this necessary piece of information painted upon a board, to be affixed to the flag-house, or some other public place in the vicinity of the harbour.

Yesterday, being the Anniversary of King Charles's Restoration, the great guns were fired from the Castle, and the same was observed as a holiday at the Banks and public offices.

PRIVATE THEATRE MARIONVILLE.

In our last, we briefly took notice of the representation of the *Regent* at this Theatre on Wednesday evening. The following is a more particular account of that night's performance; and, that the public may be the better enabled to judge of the propriety of the casts of the different parts, we lay before them the principal characters as performed at Drury-Lane and Marionville.

CHARACTERS.	Drury-lane.	Marionville.
Manuel, (Regent)	Mr *Kemble*.	Capt. *Mackenzie*.
Anfaldo, - -	Mr *Barrymore*.	Mr *Macrae*.
Gomez, -	Mr *Wroughton*.	Capt. *Hunter*.
Salerno, -	Mr *Aicken*.	Mr *Justice*.
	AND	
Dianora, -	Mrs *Siddons*.	Mrs *Macrae*.

Mr *Mackenzie* in the *Regent*, displayed his usual powers, and, throughout the whole part, received the applause he so justly deserved.

Mr *Macrae* in *Anfaldo*, painted the feelings of the father and the husband in very strong colours.—His last scene with *Dianora* was particularly affecting.

Gomez was very correctly played by Captain *Hunter*; and Mr *Justice* made a respectable appearance in the part of *Salerno*.

The part of *Dianora*, though by no means equal to Mrs *Macrae's*, powers, was in some scenes replete with maternal tenderness, to which feelings Mrs Macrae did so much justice, as drew tears from the whole audience. Her last scene with *Don Manuel*, when her son was exposed to death in her sight, was very great;—terror, affection, agony, and despair, were strongly pictured throughout the whole scene; and the elegance of her action at the same time, rendered the part of *Dianora* (in itself an indifferent one) such as fully evinces the extent of her theatrical powers.

The Dresses were very superb.

Don Manuel, *Anfaldo*, and *Gomez*, wore Spanish hats, adorned with feathers.

Don Manuel's dress, scarlet, ornamented with a profusion of gold lace and foil.

Anfaldo's, straw-coloured satin, trimmed with silver and black velvet.

Gomez, a Shape of pink satin, richly decorated with large silver stars and lace; the train blue satin, trimmed with ermine and a rich silver fringe.

Salerno's, garter blue, and silver spangles.

Dianora, a white satin, trimmed with a gold black cap, and veil, with a plume of white feathers, and a bandeau richly adorned with diamonds.

The farce of *Three Weeks After Marriage* was intended to have been performed afterwards, *Lady Racket* by Mrs Macrae, and *Sir Charles* by Captain Hunter; but was unavoidably put off, by one of the performers being taken ill.

We hear that a subscription of six or seven hundred pounds for building a theatre in the town of Greenock is completed.

Monday last, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went in state to the House of Peers, and after giving the Royal assent to a number of public and private bills, made a Speech to both Houses of Parliament. After which the Speaker, by his Excellency's command, prorogued the Parliament to Monday the 23th of July next.

A Sermon is to be preached on Sunday next, the 31st inst. in the Old Church, at Six o'Clock in the evening, at the request of the Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor. The Collection, which it is hoped will be liberal, is to be applied to the purposes of that institution.

On Wednesday last, was launched, at Howden-Dock, near Newcastle, a very fine vessel, built by Messr. Hurry and Company, in the most substantial manner. Her ropes, sails, and other materials are all new, and of the best quality. Her name is the *Britannia*, and belongs to Mr Andrew Cassels shipmaster in Leith. She is to be employed in the trade betwixt Leith and London.

On Sunday morning arrived in Leith Roads the Busy cutter, Capt. Elphinston, with the sloop Young, of Newburgh, Wilhart master, which vessel she captured on Saturday afternoon last, near the Bass. Her cargo, it is said, consists of about 240 ankers of Hollands, and some tobacco.—Capt. Elphinston only received information of this vessel on the morning of Saturday, when he immediately sailed, and was successful enough to fall in with her in the afternoon.

A correspondent remarks, that very little to the credit of some publicans about town, frequent complaints have been made of their harbouring and supplying mere boys with liquor till they are intoxicated. An instance of this occurred last Sunday, when three of these youngs sprigs issued from an alehouse most shamefully inebriated so early as eight o'clock in the evening, and placing themselves in a public thoroughfare of the city, insulted and menaced with horrid imprecations, for a considerable time, every passenger least capable of resistance, to the great disturbance of the neighbourhood. Such abominable poisoners of youth surely call for severe reprehension.

Tuesday morning, a man going down a coal-pit at coats, in the parish of Old Monkland, unfortunately fell out of the bucket to the bottom, and was killed.

On Monday morning, an express arrived at Jedburgh with a reprieve for four weeks to William Murray, *alias* Tweedie, condemned at last Circuit Court of Justiciary for stealing books from a carrier's cart, and for returning from banishment, and who was to have been executed on Tuesday last. At the same time a free pardon came for John Brown, condemned for horse stealing at the Circuit Court of Justiciary, held at Jedburgh in September 1786, but who had been respited during his Majesty's pleasure.

Thursday, at an adjourned Quarter Session of his Majesty's Justices of Peace, the officers of the Police of Glasgow were admitted Constables of the county.

On Monday night last, a gentleman in going home, about ten o'clock, was dogged down the Salt Market, Glasgow; by some loose gentry, and when he entered the close to his house, and going to enter his own flat, one of them came behind him, seized his staff, pulled it from him, and carried it off. It is supposed his intention was to have knocked him down and robbed him; but a young girl hearing the noise, called out, "What was the matter?" on which he ran down the close.

Wednesday night, in the same street, a gentleman coming out of a public-house, was attacked by two fellows, who robbed him of his pocket-book, containing a quantity of notes and bills to a large amount.

KING'S BIRTH DAY.

Thursday the 4th June, being his Majesty's Birth Day, there will be an ASSEMBLY, at the New Rooms, George's Street.——To begin at Seven o'clock.

Tickets, Five Shillings each, to be had at the doors of the Rooms.

A CASE OF REAL DISTRESS.

On Tuesday the 19th May current, a Fishing Boat belonging to the Port of Eyemouth was overset by a sudden swell of the sea, and the crew, consisting of five men, were all drowned. They have left behind them five widows and seventeen helpless children, in the greatest distress and misery. A Subscription for their relief is now opened, and subscriptions taken in at the following places, viz. at the Bank of Berwick, the British Linen Company's Office, Dunse; the Bank at Kelso; Messr. Bertram, Gardener, and Co. Edinburgh; and by Messr. Robert Strong and Son, mer-

chants in Leith; where the ſmalleſt donations will be thankfully received; and when a ſum is raiſed it is to be veſted in the hands of the miniſter and kirk-ſeſſion of the pariſh of Eyemouth, to be applied by them to the humane purpoſes intended.

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

			Ther.	Bar.
Thurſday,	*May* 28.	8 P. M.	56	29.48
Friday,	29.	8 A. M.	54	29.40
		8 P. M.	57	29.32
Saturday,	30.	8 A. M.	54	29.32

SHETLAND SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED AND PUT INTO BRASSAY SOUND.

May 21. Hound, Cornfirth, of South Shields, from Orkneys, in ballaſt, to ſeek a freight.

22. Hebe, Hutchiſon of Shields, from London, in ditto, to Archangel.

Lerwick, Gray, of Lerwick, from Leith to Shetland, with goods.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

May 28. Jean, Ferrier, from Glaſgow, goods.

Morning Star, Yule, from Gottenburgh, dales & iron.

29. Eleanora, Taylor, from Konningſberg, grain.

30. Peggy, Blackwood, from Glaſgow, ballaſt.

Herriot, Gibſon, from ditto, ditto.

By Order of the Right Honourable, the Lord Proveſt and Magiſtrates of the City of Edinburgh.

WHEREAS, for ſome years paſt, it hath been the practice of boys and others, to pull down or cut trees, particularly on the days previous to his Majeſty's Birthday, which is not only a crime ſeverely puniſhable by law, but much and juſtly complained of by the parties injured,—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That every perſon in whoſe poſſeſſion young planting or branches of trees ſhall be found within this city, Leith, or other liberties, will be apprehended, impriſoned, and puniſhed as the law directs.

And in order to guard every perſon againſt the conſequences of contravening this Proclamation, the Magiſtrates hereby intimate, that by an act paſſed in the 6th year of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "An act for encouraging the cul-" tivation and for the better preſervation of Trees, Plants, " and Shrubs,"—it is thereby declared, that from and after the 2d June 1766, all and every perſon and perſons, who ſhall in the night-time lop, top, cut down, break, throw down, bark, burn, or otherwiſe ſpoil or deſtroy or carry away any oak, beach, aſh, elm, fir, cheſnut, or ain timber tree, or other tree or trees ſtanding for timber, &c. or ſhall pluck up, dig up, break, ſpoil, deſtroy, or carry away any root, ſhrub, &c. growing, ſtanding, or being in the garden ground, nurſery ground, or other incloſed ground, of any perſon or perſons, ſhall be deemed and conſtrued to be *guilty of felony:* And the Court, by and before whom ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be tried, ſhall, and hereby have authority to tranſport ſuch perſon or perſons for the ſpace of *ſeven years*, to any of his Majeſty's plantations in America, &c.—Of which all concerned are hereby requeſted to take notice.

Given at Edinburgh this 30th May 1789.

EDINBURGH RACES.

To be run for over the Sands of Leith,
On MONDAY the 27th JULY 1789.

THE CITY of EDINBURGH's PLATE of Fifty Pounds Sterling value, by actual hunters *that never won that value*, carrying twelve ſtone, the beſt of three four-mile heats.

On TUESDAY the 28th.—His Majeſty's Purſe of One Hundred Guineas, for any horſe, mare, or gelding, the beſt of three four-mile heats:

Four years old to carry	7 ſtone 4 lb.
Five years old,	8 ſtone 9 lb.
Six years old,	9 ſtone 5 lb.
Aged horſes,	10 ſtone.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th.—The Noblemen and Gentlemen's Subſcription of Fifty Guineas, for all ages, the beſt of three four-mile heats:

Four years old to carry	7 ſtone 4 lb.
Five years old,	8 ſtone 2 lb.
Six years old,	8 ſtone 10 lb.
Aged horſes,	9 ſtone.

On THURSDAY the 30th.—Fifty Guineas for real Hunters, that have hunted in Scotland, and never won fifty pounds, (hunters plates and matches excepted) carrying 11 ſtone, the beſt of three four-mile heats. And ſuch horſes, &c. as ſhall ſtart for the above purſe, ſhall be certified at the time of entrance to have been real hunters of laſt ſeaſon, and to have been regularly hunted with an eſtabliſhed pack of hounds, under the hand or hands of the proprietors of ſuch hounds.

On FRIDAY the 31ſt.—The Ladies Purſe of Fifty Guineas, for all ages, and the beſt of three four-mile heats:

Four years old to carry	7 ſtone 4 lb.
Five years old,	8 ſtone 2 lb.
Six years old,	8 ſtone 10 lb.
Aged horſes,	9 ſtone.

On SATURDAY the 1ſt of Auguſt.—A Purſe for the beaten horſes, &c. of the week, the beſt of three four-mile heats:

Four years old to carry	7 ſtone 4 lb.
Five years old,	8 ſtone 2 lb.
Six years old,	8 ſtone 10 lb.
Aged horſes,	9 ſtone.

The winner of the King's Purſe or Two Fifties this week, will not be allowed to ſtart again; and the winner of one Fifty this week to carry three lb. extra.

The horſes, &c. to be booked by the Town-Clerk of Leith, at his office, on Saturday preceding the races, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon. The proper certificates to be produced, and the uſual entry money paid.

There will be Ordinaries during the race week at Fortune's, and Aſſemblies as uſual; and no ſcaffolds to be erected without permiſſion of the Magiſtrates of Leith.

STEWARDS.
EARL CRAWFORD.
LORD STRATHAVEN.
Mr MAXWELL OF WILLIAMSWOOD.

WALTER MILLER, Wharfinger, London,
And JOHN WALKER, Leith,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others who may have Furniture, &c. going to, or coming from London, that they will pay the neceſſary expences, receive and forward the ſame upon a very moderate charge for their trouble. They have large commodious Warehouſes both in London and Leith, for the reception of all goods ſent to their care, ſo that every attention, accommodation, and diſpatch may be depended on. Walter Miller, has regular traders at his Wharf, for Leith, Perth, Dundee, Banff, and Portſoy; all goods are regularly meaſured, and the freights thereby aſcertained to the ſatisfaction of the proprietors.

HOUSES AT ST LEONARD'S,

To SELL or LET by Private Bargain,

THESE TWO DWELLING HOUSES, being the firſt ſtorey above the ſhops, of that large tenement of Land, built upon the grounds of St Leonard's, oppoſite to the Croſs-cauſeway, each conſiſting of three rooms and a kitchen, with a cellar, cloſets, and other conveniencies.

The houſes have been lately finiſhed in a ſubſtantial and genteel ſtyle, and are ready to be occupied immediately.—They are well aired, command an extenſive and pleaſant view to the north and ſouth, and are within a few minutes walk of the Croſs of Edinburgh.

For further particulars, apply to Harry Davidſon, writer to the ſignet, North Hanover Street.

MUSLINS FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Tueſday the 2d day of June next, within the Warehouſe upon North Bridge Street, Edinburgh, lately poſſeſſed by Alexander Clark and Company, a large quantity of Plain and Striped MUSLINS, Checked and Coloured Bordered HANDKERCHIEFS, and a few Pieces of IRISH LINEN and CAMBRICK.

The ſale to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and the goods will be ſhown to perſons wiſhing to purchaſe, on Monday the 1ſt June, betwixt twelve and three o'clock.

NOTICE
TO WILLIAM DONALD's CREDITORS.

UPon the application of William Donald, ſhipmaſter in Aberdeen, with concurrence of a creditor to the extent required by law, the Lord Elliock, Ordinary, officiating on the bills upon the 28th day of May current, ſequeſtrated the whole eſtate real and perſonal of the ſaid William Donald; and appointed his creditors to meet at Aberdeen, within the houſe of Alexander Maſon, vintner in Queen Street, there, upon Friday the fifth day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpoſe of chuſing an interim factor upon the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate.

Of all which intimation is hereby given in terms of the ſtatute of the 23d of his preſent Majeſty, on which the ſequeſtration proceeds.

MAY 28. 1789.

NOTICE
TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE PENNY,
Manufacturer in Perth.

THAT, at the Meeting of the Creditors of the ſaid George Penny, held at Perth, upon the 26th day of May 1789, for chooſing an interim factor on his eſtate, under ſequeſtration of the Court of Seſſion, in conformity with the ſtatute of the 23d year of the preſent King, chap. 18. Archibald Walker, merchant in Perth, was choſen interim factor thereon; and another meeting of the creditors of the ſaid George Penny was appointed to be held on the 9th day of July next at twelve o'clock noon, in the Tailors Hall of Perth, for chooſing a truſtee or truſtees on the bankrupt's eſtate.

And on the application of the ſaid factor, the Sheriff-ſubſtitute of Perthſhire has appointed the 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th days of June 1789, for the examination of the bankrupt and his family, or others acquainted with his buſineſs, in the Sheriff-court-houſe of Perth, in terms of the ſaid ſtatute.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of ARCHIBALD KEMP, Merchant in Muſſelburgh.

AT a general meeting of the ſaid creditors, held at Edinburgh the 27th of May current, (after due adverſtiſements in terms of the ſtatute) William Hall, merchant in Edinburgh, the interim-factor, was unanimouſly choſen truſtee on ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate, with the uſual powers; theſe are therefore requiring all the creditors to lodge with the ſaid William Hall, their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the ſame, as directed by the ſtatute, and that on or before the 9th day of January next, being nine kallendar months after the date of the interlocutor awarding the ſequeſtration; hereby certifying thoſe creditors who ſhall neglect to comply with this requiſition, that they ſhall not be entitled to any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the the debtor's eſtate.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to Mr Kemp are again requeſted to pay in their accounts to Mr Hall the truſtee, on or before the 12th June enſuing, otherwiſe proſecutions will then be commenced againſt all thoſe outſtanding.

Not to be repeated.

FARMS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be LET for 19 years from 1ſt November 1789, the following FARMS, lying weſt of the kirk of Collace, and about ſeven miles eaſt from Perth:

NEWBRIDGE, containing 17 acres 2 roods 25 falls Scots meaſure, moſtly infield.

This poſſeſſion is bounded on the weſt by a burn, on the ſide of which is level ground, very fit for bleaching.

BOWBRIDGE, containing 40 acres 3 roods 32 falls Scots, moſtly infield. This farm alſo is well watered.

Both poſſeſſions are capable of great improvement, and they will be let either ſeparately or in one farm as ſhall be agreed on.—Offers may be made in both views.

THORNGREEN, that part thereof poſſeſſed by John Millar, who leaves it at the ſeparation of the preſent crop. It contains 12 acres 2 roods 5 falls Scots of infield, 16 acres 2 roods 4 falls of outfield, and 2 acres 2 roods 1 fall of muir.

The outfield is good ſoil in an uncultivated ſtate, and as it lies perfectly dry, is a very proper ſubject of improvement.

Offers may be ſent to the proprietor at Edinburgh, from the 12th of June to the 15th of Auguſt, or at Dunſinnan, from the 20th of Auguſt to the 10th of September. He will have no objection to a progreſſive rent.—An anſwer will be given to every offerer by the 15th of September, and no offer, unleſs accepted of, will be communicated to any perſon whatever.

Sale of Houſes in Edinburgh and Newbigging.
Upſet Prices Reduced.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 16th June 1789, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THE REMAINING SUBJECTS which belonged to the Heirs of the deceaſed Charles Bruce, Glazier in Edinburgh.

I. That Tenement of Land lying on the north ſide of the Cowgate of Edinburgh, a little below the foot of Blackfriar's Wynd, conſiſting of a high houſe and ſhop, preſently poſſeſſed by John M'Laughlan; and ten other Dwelling-houſes above the ſame poſſeſſed by Alex. Walker, Margaret Walker, Margaret Lundie, Duncan Hay, James Brown, Margaret Robertſon, Violet Ainſlie, Daniel Wemyſs, Thomas Ritchie, and Grimmond; alſo an Apartment occupied as the veſtry room of the Engliſh Chapel. This ſubject is inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office, upon the old plan, and the premium paid up. The preſent yearly rent is 22 l. 15 s. 4 d. and the upſet price is reduced to 135 l. Sterling.

II. The Dwelling-houſe in Newbigging, within the liberties of Muſſelburgh, conſiſting of eight rooms, a kitchen, cellar, and other conveniencies, with a garden and pertinents, as the ſame is preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Paterſon, at the yearly rent of 10 l. 10 s. Sterling; upſet price 105 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, are to be ſeen in the hands of William Buchan, writer to the ſignet, Wardrop's Court.

LANDS IN TWEEDDALE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe at Edinburgh, upon Friday the third day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LINTON, lying in the pariſh of Linton, and ſheriffdom of Peebles.

Theſe lands are of large extent, above 1800 acres, and are exceedingly improveable, being diſtant from Edinburgh only ſixteen miles, within two or three miles of lime and coal, and the great turnpike-roads from Edinburgh to Biggar and Moffat running for above two miles through the heart of them.

A plan of the eſtate, with the articles of roup, and an inventary of the progreſs of writs are in the hands of Mr Cockburn, Nicolſon Square, who has power to conclude a private bargain previous to the day of roup.

N. B. A part of the price may remain in the purchaſer's hands, on proper ſecurity.

THE BOWMEN OF THE BORDER

MEET at Kelſo the 4th of June to a Ball and Supper. It is requeſted that every Member will attend, with their family and friends, that conveniently can.

An Ordinary at the Croſs Keys at four o'clock.

SALE OF LANDS,
LYING AT KIRKINTULLOCH.
By Adjournment.

To be expoſed to ſale by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament Houſe, on Wedneſday 17th June 1789, betwixt the hours of four and ſix in the afternoon,

THE Remaining LOTS of the Heritable Subjects which belonged to the deceaſed JAMES OSWALD of Springfield.

LOT VIII.		*Free Rent.*	*Upſet Price.*
Brewery, Houſes, and Yard, at Bridgend of Kirkintulloch, valued and to be expoſed at 13 years purchaſe,	L.	15 0 0	L.195 0 0
The Haugh Land, to be expoſed at 25 years purchaſe,	L.	7 0 0	
Deduct a fifth part for teind, to which no right is produced,		1 8 0	
		5 12 0	140 0 0
	L.	20 12 0	L.335 0 0
The 5th part of the rent of ſaid haugh-land being laid aſide for tiend, is	L.	1 8 0	
From which deduct ſtipend payable therefor to the miniſter of Kirkintulloch,		0 0 4	
Remains of free tiend,	L.	1 7 8	
Which free tiend being appointed to be expoſed at five years purchaſe, for the privilege of purchaſing thereof, is			6 18 4
	L.	20 12 0	L.341 18 4

The above lot is divided from the other ſubjects at the Bridgend, by a common entry, and a hedge running ſouth, betwixt ſaid haugh-land and the Broad Croft after mentioned, and is particularly adapted for a brewery or diſtillery, having, at all ſeaſons, the command of inexhauſtible well and river water, beſides being ſituated near coal, and in a plentiful country, within a few miles of Glaſgow, either by land or water carriage. This lot has alſo a right to moſs in the Mountain-moſs, which will go along with it.

LOT IX.		*Free Rent.*	*Upſet Price.*
Old Manſion Houſe at Bridgend, and the Yards at the back thereof, to be expoſed at twelve years purchaſe,	L.	10 0 0	L.120 0 0
Broad Croft, to be expoſed at twenty-five years purchaſe.	L.	7 0 0	
Deduct a 5th for teind, to which no right is produced,		1 8 0	
		5 12 0	140 0 0
Feu duty payable out of Peter Bell's feu at Bridgend, to be expoſed at 25 years purchaſe,		0 0 6	0 12 6
	L.	15 12 6	L.260 12 6
The 5th part of the rent of ſaid Broad Croft, being laid aſide for tiend, is	L.	1 8 0	
From which deduct ſtipend payable therfor to the miniſter of Kirkintulloch,		0 0 4	
Remains of free tiend,	L.	1 7 8	
Which free tiend being appointed to be expoſed at five years purchaſe, for the privilege of purchaſing thereof, is			6 18 4
	L.	15 12 6	L.267 10 10

This and the preceding lot are held blench of the Town of Kirkintulloch for payment of a penny Scots; and as they are ſituated at the moſt agreeable and convenient end of ſaid town, and front the ſtreets on two ſides, having a conſiderable part of the ground in front open and and unoccupied, they may be feued to great advantage. Beſides, each of the foregoing lots have ſome planting on them, on which no value is put; and lot 9th has a right of burgeſs-ſhip in the burgh of Kirkintulloch.

LOT X.

A DEBT due to ſaid deceaſed James Oſwald, by the alſo deceaſed John Calder of Davidſton, for which an adjudication was led againſt his lands of Davidſton, and other heritages, dated 10th Auguſt 1787, accumulating ſaid debt to 121 l. 8 s. 5 d. bearing intereſt from that date, at which accumulated ſum it is appointed to be expoſed, whereby the purchaſer will have the benefit of the intereſt which has fallen due ſince 10th Auguſt 1787, *inde*, L. 121 8 5

LOT XI.

SPRINGFIELD, comprehending the grounds which were in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor at his death; the proven rent is - - L. 50 0 0

Theſe lands, ſtock and teind, are held feu of Mr Stirling of Keir, and the feu duty and ſtipend payable for both, according to the ordinary converſion of victual in that part of the country, is - L. 1 19 5

And the ſalary to the ſchoolmaſter, is 0 0 8 9-12ths

		2 0 1	9-12ths
Remains free rent,	L.	47 19 10	3-12ths
And the price at which, excluſive of the woods, they are appointed to be expoſed, being 25 years purchaſe of ſaid free rent, is - -	L.	1199 16	4 3-12ths
To which add the woods and planting on Springfield, valued ſeparately, at		200 0 0	
	L.	1399 16	4 3-12ths

Theſe lands of Springfield lie in the pariſh of Campſie and county of Stirling, about a quarter of a mile from Kirkintulloch, and are pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Kelvin. There is a neat and commodious dwelling-houſe, with ſuitable offices upon the lands, fit to accommodate a genteel family; and the lands are not only ſubſtantially incloſed and ſubdivided, but are moſt agreeably ſheltered by thriving belts and clumps of planting of fir and other wood belonging to the premiſes.

The articles of roup, judicial rental, and inventory of the progreſs of writs of the different parcels, are to be ſeen in the office of Mr Roſs, depute clerk of Seſſion; and copies of them, with the title-deeds, are in the hands of Alexander Grant, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, to whom, or to the Rev. Mr Dun at Kirkintulloch, application may be made for any further information, or for printed copies of the foregoing deſcription and advertiſement.

N. B. Such of the Creditors of Mr Oſwald as may not have yet produced their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity, with Mr Roſs, the clerk to the proceſs, or with ſaid Alexander Grant, are requeſted to do ſo betwixt and the day of ſale.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE LIVINGSTON,
JAMES MACKIE Maſter,

Is lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will ſail the 10th June 1789.

N. B. Good accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the New England Coffee-houſe, Threadneedle Street, by the Royal Exchange, at 'Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ſhip.

At GREENOCK for JAMAICA,
(to call at Madeira,)
THE BRIGANTINE JENNY,
(Burden about 240 tons)
ROBERT ESON Maſter,

Now ready to receive goods on board, and will be clear to ſail by the 1ſt of June.

For freight or paſſage apply to Meſſ. Robert Anderſon and Company, Edinburgh; Mr George Hamilton, Glaſgow; or Archibald and James Robertſon and Company, Greenock.

The Jenny is a fine veſſel, only about three years old, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

To LET Furniſhed, in Paterſon's Court, Broughton, by the New Town,

A LODGING of three Bed Rooms, a Dining Room, a Kitchen, and Garrets, with or without a Garden, for any length of time moſt agreeable.

A VILLA ON THE WATER OF LEITH,
TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and LANDS of LOGIE-GREEN, lying near Canonmills, ſituated on the bank of the Water of Leith.

The houſe is large, and fit to accommodate a genteel family, the two principal rooms being 24 by 18 feet, and a proper height of roof.

The grounds conſiſt of about 13 acres, of which betwixt ſeven and eight are property, paying a very moderate feu, and the remainder are under a leaſe, which does not expire until the 1806. They are laid out in graſs, with ſhrubbery, and a good kitchen garden, incloſed by a high wall, covered with a number of fruit trees of the beſt kinds.

The houſe may be ſeen every Tueſday and Friday, from eleven forenoon till three afternoon.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Marſhall, writer to the ſignet.

To be SOLD (together or ſeparately) by public roup, in John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 26th day of June 1789, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THESE Two Dwelling-Houſes adjoining each other at ROSEMOUNT, near the Town of Preſtonpans, each conſiſting of a parlour, dining room, drawing room, ſeveral bed rooms, cloſets, kitchen, and garrets, with a ſmall garden, and chaiſe houſe and ſtable adjoining, formerly poſſeſſed by Dr Swediaur, and now by Mr Haſtie and others. The premiſſes are pleaſantly ſituated eight miles eaſt from Edinburgh, in an agreeable country, where the ſoil is remarkably dry, and the air healthful. They are extremely commodious for ſea bathing, and have the advantage of a ſtage coach to and from Edinburgh every day.

Mr Haſtie will ſhow the premiſſes, and for further particulars, apply to James Balfour, writer to the ſignet.

HOUSES IN THE NEW TOWN.
To be SOLD or LET,

SEVERAL HOUSES in North Hanover Street, weſt ſide, being the corner building between that and Thiſtle-Street, viz.

To be Sold, That Dwelling Houſe in the before-mentioned tenement, being the ſunk ſtorey, and the one immediately above the pavement, conſiſting of an elegant dining room and parlour, with three bed-rooms and cloſets in the upper ſtorey, and four bed-rooms and kitchen in the under ſtorey, with water-pipe, cellars, and other conveniencies under the pavement. The front of the ſunk ſtorey might to advantage be converted into ſhops, and enough reſerved for the houſe beſides.

To be Sold or Let,—The Dwelling-Houſe immediately above the one before mentioned, conſiſting of a large dining-room and parlour, with two bed-rooms, cloſets, and a kitchen. The entry from Thiſtle Street.

As alſo, to be Sold or Let,—The Dwelling-Houſe immediately above the one laſt mentioned of the ſame ſize and dimenſions.

As alſo, to be Sold or Let,—The Attic Storey of ſaid tenement, conſiſting of five rooms and a kitchen. This laſt might be, at very little expence, converted into two ſmall dwelling-houſes.

All theſe houſes command a beautiful view of the Frith of Forth, and country adjacent, which never can be interrupted.

As alſo to be SOLD or LET, ſeveral Smaller Houſes and Shops in Thiſtle-Street, adjoining to thoſe above mentioned.

Theſe houſes will be ſold or let upon the moſt moderate terms. Mrs Veitch, who lives in one of the houſes in Thiſtle Street, will ſhow the premiſſes, and further particulars will be had by enquiring at James Spottiſwood, writer, St James's Square, Edinburgh.

SET OF LANDS,
AND
SALE OF WOODS IN ARGYLESHIRE.

THE Set of Sundry Farms, and the Sale of certain Growing Woods on the eſtate of Lochbuy in the iſland of Mull, formerly advertiſed to take place on the 8th day of June, are PUT OFF to a further day, of which, when fixed on, timeous notice will be given in the newſpapers.

A Farm and Lime Quarries to Let.

To be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Michaelmas 1789,

THE FARM of SKELPY, poſſeſſed by Robert Orr, (excluſive of the ſubſets to David Maxwell and David Marſhall, which are to be entered to at Michaelmas 1790) lying in the pariſh of Cults and ſhire of Fife.

The above Farm, excluſive of roads and planting, contains 395 Scots acres, whereof three hundred acres are arable, and part of which is of a deep dry loamy ſoil. It lies within three miles of Cupar, the county-town, where there are good markets for beſtial and grain. There is plenty of lime-rock on the lands, part of which is preſently working, and they are in the near neighbourhood of ſeveral coal heughs.

ALSO to be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas 1790,

The LIME QUARRIES in the ſaid lands of Skelpy, with thoſe in the lands of Cults and Bunzian immediately adjoining, and the coal-ſeams in Dovan common and Teals muir.

The lime-quarries in the above lands have been wrought to a great extent for ſeveral years paſt. They are well known to be of a good quality; and being ſituated in the heart of a populous and improving country, the tackſman may have a conſtant ſale. Offerers for them will have in view, that the rent is to be a certain rate for each thirty-ſix ſquare yards of wrought rock.

Propoſals in writing for the above lands and lime quarries, may be given in to Mr Beveridge, No. 24. Prince's Street, or Robert Johnſton writer in Cupar; and ſuch as are not accepted of will, if deſired, be concealed.

A plan of the farm is to be ſeen in the hands of the ſaid Robert Johnſton, who will inform as to farther particulars; and the ſaid Robert Orr will ſhew the farm and lime-quarries.

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